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The Sumter Watchman

VOL. XXI WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1870. NO. 7.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Political.

LETTER FROM B. ODELL DUNCAN, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT NAPLES.
His views on the great reform movement.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from B. ODELL DUNCAN, United States Consul at Naples, addressed to a prominent Republican of this city. When we say we take pleasure in laying the letter before our readers, we are actuated by the fact that it is from a South Carolinian, whose personal character is above reproach, and who, although a staunch Republican, and separated from us by thousands of miles, has the wisdom to perceive, and the candor to acknowledge the fact that corruption and dishonesty have prevailed to an alarming extent in the conduct of our State affairs, during the past two years. Mr. DUNCAN, it will be perceived, is alarmed at the present condition of affairs, and most heartily endorses any movement made in good faith, that will ensure a change. Without further comment, we commend the letter to the attentive perusal of all classes:

NAPLES, April 23, 1870.

My Dear Sir: It was certainly not my intention to have delayed writing to you so long. But I have been kept so exceedingly busy during the winter as to be compelled to neglect many friends and much writing that I intended to have done before now. The position I hold has not been a sinecure thus far, but, on the contrary, much labor and pay.

I am, however, that the political contest is beginning to grow in South Carolina, and a good Carolinian feels most deeply interested in the result. A desire to exchange ideas with friends of my political, as well as personal friends in whom I have confidence, prevents me from longer silence with you. I have followed with great interest, and as carefully as possible at this great distance, the course of events in our State. The result has generally been disappointment and grief. Now and then I could see a ray of hope, when an upright and able Judge was put on the bench, or when those swindling rail road schemes were defeated. But the general character of our Legislature and of the legislation in Columbia during the winter has certainly not been such as to inspire me with confidence in the wisdom, patriotism or even ordinary honesty of those at present controlling the State Government and the "Radical" party in South Carolina. Their action has been such that I do not see what reason any class of our people can have for sustaining them. Every property owner, of course, has most just reason for complaint of the heavy expenditures, and consequently high taxes, unless he be in some way connected with the Government so as to regain, corruptly, more than he has to pay. Our good Governor, for instance, and some of the other State officials, will not complain of their taxes while they have such a control of the Legislature as to be able to make or unmake the market for State or rail road bonds at pleasure, and thus gain many times over the amount of their taxes. At a time when it should have been the prime object of any party to reduce the expenses of the Government to the very lowest agreeable possible, our "Radical" friends have made them far above what they were at any former period when the State was in a prosperous condition and our legislators most unreasonably lavish. Nor do I see that anything has been done to alleviate the condition of our laboring classes. Our legislators seem to have been too ignorant to know that when the industry and prosperity of a country is disturbed, it is always the poorer classes who suffer most. Their action has generally been such as to prevent a return to a state of peace and quiet, and to foment the bitter feelings hitherto existing. This course may prove beneficial to certain corrupt demagogic politicians who can hope to remain above the surface only in times of excitement, but it will certainly prove most calamitous to our poorer classes, whom they pretend specially to represent.

When some of us united with the newly formed Republican party in South Carolina it was because we were convinced that both justice and good policy required the civil and political equality of all classes. Justice required it to enable the colored people to defend their rights at the ballot box. Good required it to put an end to the conflict with the National Government. This idea of civil and political equality was and is still the fundamental principle of the Republican party, and is as fully endorsed by me to-day as when I first united with the party in South Carolina. But while I have seen no reason to change my views on this fundamental principle, I admit that I have at least been more deeply impressed at the facility with which corrupt, ignorant, self-seeking men can control a mass of voters unaccustomed to political

party and our State Government from the clutches of those who now control them.

I am very well aware that in so doing I should be violently assailed for desertion of party. But while I admit the necessity of parties in free Government I do not admit that my first allegiance is due to any party. It should be the prime duty of any government, or any party to promote the general welfare of the people. And whenever a party or Government becomes too corrupt, or from other causes fails to do this, it is high time that good citizens should unite to substitute something better. The "Radical" party in South Carolina has clearly shown that with its present organization and leaders it does not govern for the good of the people and the general prosperity of the State. Then it should be abandoned, or very radically changed.

I am glad to observe that the press of the State seems generally to have come up to the good Republican principles of "equality in the exercise of the law," for all classes, honest and capacious in office. These are principles to which good Republicans will certainly not object. If they are bona fide on the part of our former antagonists, I can see no good reason why good Republicans should not unite with them in order to rescue the Government from the hands of those at present ruling the State for its ruin. It will not be an abandonment of the principles of our party, but only a union with our former foes who accept our principles and join us to rescue the State from corrupt and incapable hands.

But very great care should be taken in a movement of this kind not to be humbugged. In some of the States such movements have been a mere sham. In Virginia it may be considered a great success. But in Tennessee it seems to have resulted in throwing the Government into the hands of the "irreconcilable" Democracy. The same would doubtless have been the result in Mississippi and Texas, had it succeeded. Rather than have such a result in South Carolina, it would be better to suffer still longer the evils of the present Government. Our experience of the old Democracy has not been such as to make us trust too implicitly to simple professions before consenting to support the "Citizens' Party." We should know something of the men who are to be put forward by that party, as their standard bearers. As the condition of our support, we should require to have men who can be trusted to maintain the principles the party professes; not the Democratic leaders coming forward to new arguments for the sake of getting the power into their own hands. We have in the Republican party in South Carolina honest, intelligent, capable and patriotic men, both white and colored, both Northern and Southern born. We have in our Legislature a few who have stood out boldly and fearlessly in defense of the interests and honor of the State; and against the tide of corruption by which they were surrounded. We have even in our State Government two or three such men, finely educated, able and honest, who would ornament any Government. These men have had to suffer with the worst members of their party for the defense of principles which our former opponents now seem perfectly ready to admit. They have been thoroughly tried and found true on all occasions. If the "Citizens' Party" wish us to believe it is acting in good faith, such men must not be neglected, but have a prominent part in the new movement. Let us have no odious distinctions on account of place of birth or color of the skin. We want Northern men, Northern capital and Northern energy to come into the country to assist in developing its resources. It is the interest of all who desire quiet and the prosperity of the State, that the two races should live together harmoniously; and it is as manifestly the interest of the colored as of the white people, that the State should have an economical government, and honest capable men to administer it. If they can be convinced that their rights will be respected by the "Citizens' Party," all who have acquired a little intelligence, or who are already or hope to become property owners, would undoubtedly support such a movement. But if they see men of known intelligence and integrity of character rejected by this new party, merely because they had advocated the same principles when it was unpopular to do so, they will very naturally suspect that the whole movement is intended to get the power out of their hands, and they will consequently reject it.

If then the "Anti-Radical" press and the "Citizens' Party" are sincere in their professions they should not fail to consult honest and capable Republicans about the organization of this new party, and the candidates who are to be put forward for prominent and responsible positions. In the nominations to the Legislature the colored people should be well represented whenever men of their number can be found with a reasonable amount of intelligence and honesty.

In this way the confidence of the best class of colored people may be gained, and an honest, economical Government be restored to our State. Such a "Citizens' Party," I, as a Republican, am inmovable in my attachment to the great principles of that party, could heartily support.

Very truly your friend,
B. O. DUNCAN.

"Boys, what is all this noise in the school?"

"It's Bill Sikes imitating a locomotive."

"Come up here, William; if you have turned into a locomotive, it is time you were switched off."

THE BILL TO ENFORCE THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

We trust that few Democrats are so verdant as to imagine that the monstrous bill which has just passed the Senate, and was published in our Congressional reports yesterday, was introduced by its authors for the protection of colored voters, or for any other purpose than to renege the agitation of the negro question. The agitation is dying out; and with the sinking tide sink the fortunes and hopes of the Republican party. Unless it can be revived, nothing will be left to stimulate the flagging zeal of such Republicans as seek not for hold office, whose judiciousness would well find repose after fifteen years of unmitigated excitement. Negro votes cannot save the party, for as soon as the white Republicans are secure, they will settle into apathy and seldom go to the polls. This tendency was signally illustrated in the recent election in this State. Our Democratic Legislature passed an act removing all disabilities from colored voters; and the consequence was that twenty indifferent Republicans stayed away from the polls for every negro admitted to the ballot. If the Democratic party of the State had pursued a different policy; if the State authorities had arrayed themselves against the fifteenth amendment, and had undertaken to exclude the negroes, the canvass would have glowed like a furnace, and the whole Republican vote would have been easily brought out. This is the danger which besets that party everywhere. Its leaders, who understand too well the cause of their past success, see that unless they can renege some interest into the negro question, their voters will constantly fall off, and that party will lose control of the government as soon as the necessary elections can be held.

They are not lacking in craft; and this preposterous bill is meant as a provocation to another fierce contest over the negro. Its calculated audacity was necessary to give it any chance of effecting its purpose. The country is so heartily tired of the negro agitation, and so disposed to let it drop, that unless the bill gave a strong handle to opposition, it would not sufficiently engage public attention to produce even a ripple on the surface of politics. The design was, to produce a bill bad enough to provoke resistance. The Republican leaders need new materials for inflaming the public mind. They are dying for an anti-negro riot; they want a "bloody shirt" to be borne aloft in their electioneering processions.

This bill has been put on its passage without any color of necessity, as no State in the Union has taken any steps to thwart the operation of the Fifteenth amendment. Four fifths of the State governments are in Republican hands; and of the Democratic States, New York, by far the most powerful, the one whose influence is most likely to be felt, and its example followed, has promptly acquiesced in the situation by an act of her Legislature. There was no likelihood that the Democrats of any State would try to carry an election by withstanding the amendment, or that they could succeed on that issue if they did. The negroes do not need the passage of such a bill; it is only the "capable" party that needs it, as a means of reviving the agitation which has always been the main lever of their power.

It is a bill that could never be enforced in a State where public opinion was opposed to negro voting; and in a State where public opinion was the other way, it would need no enforcement by the Federal Government. The reason why it cannot be enforced against a local public opinion is, that the heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment cannot be inflicted without a trial by jury. The bill provides on a great scale machinery for the arrest, imprisonment, prosecution and trial of offenders; but no man can be sentenced to these heavy penalties without a trial by jury. If it be true that there is nothing in the bill about a jury trial, there is in the Constitution, and the bill does not undertake to set aside that part of the Constitution. One obstinate juror can in every case prevent a verdict. But the bill answers the purpose of its framers all the better from the fact that it could not be enforced. A cry of resistance to law, and a rebellion conspiracy against the rights of the negroes is the very thing the Republican plotters in Congress are fishing for. What they seek is the means of rekindling the excitement to which the Republican party has owed all its past success. The bill is well adapted to this wicked purpose. It would be a fatal and suicidal policy for Democrats to fall into the trap. It would be a fatal and suicidal policy for Democrats to aid the Republicans in their desperate attempt to hold their party together and reinvigorate its decaying zeal. A succession of cases arising out of this bill, and spread abroad with exaggerated and distorted and fanciful rhetoric in the Republican newspapers, would bring hundreds of thousands of Republican voters to the polls who would otherwise take no interest in the elections, and who can only be brought out by the strong stimulus of a negro excitement. If this outrageous bill should pass the House and become a law; it can be rendered quite harmless by giving it nothing to operate upon. It is indeed full of matter calculated to rouse indignation and provoke resistance; but if we defeat its main object by furnishing no cases of arrest under its provisions, it will simply "return to plague the inventors." Let its monstrous violations of the Constitution be unsparingly exposed and denounced, but let us not play into the hands of our enemies by furnishing them with new topics for howling editorials and inflammatory stump speeches. The Democratic party

Contributions.

(Written for the Watchman.)
NAMES.
How rich the variety of proper names! And their study is not barren of entertainment and profit. It is useful as well as interesting to unravel the tangled history of the past, and find out the original signification of proper names. The chief use, however, which accrues from this knowledge, is, that by this means, we are enabled to obtain a more correct apprehension of the truths of ancient history. Many parts of this subject are very obscure, as proper names are so often the scattered and decayed ruins of a distant age. If we will take, however, the relics which have been preserved, and compare them cautiously with the customs of the nations, we are able to discern, with tolerable certainty at least, their more important features. There are several classes of proper names: those of men, beasts, places, and festivals. All are more or less changing, and yet the names of men, in a much higher degree, reflect the vicissitudes of history, and are more numerous than any other class. We will therefore confine our attention to this class.

The ancient Hebrews always retained the greatest simplicity in the use of their names. In reality, there is but a single name which distinguishes a person. Sometimes the name of the father is added, at other times the name of the mother, if she happened to be more celebrated. At other times, mere epithets are used as adjuncts, like "David the King," "Isaiah the prophet." These are casual and rare instances in which a person receives two names alternately, for a special reason, as Jacob and Israel, Gideon and Jerubbaal.

The Arabs differ materially from the Hebrews in the use of proper names. With them, every man of any importance, always receives, besides his proper name, and perhaps nickname, a *provenomen*, which may be fittingly called the name of compliment, or domestic name, as it denotes the name under the special relation of father; and in addition to these, a name of honor, and which usually exalts in pompous terms the person in relation to religion or to the State. In this custom the Arabs agree with the moderns in taste, and overvalue of these externals, as is seen among the Europeans and Americans of the present age. How much more simple were the Hebrews during the most flourishing periods of their history. In this respect, the usage of names, is certainly only an evidence of the pre-eminence of customs and views of whole periods of time.

The distinction of names, on the part of a nation, indicates the grand distinctions of historical periods, as we are always able to discover changes of the nation, which tally with the changes in their proper names. The history of the Hebrews is a striking example of this, and may be divided into three periods, which are most simply defined by the three different names of the nation which prevailed in each. They were first called *Hebrews*, which having been retained for years, gradually changed to that of *Israelites*, which they retained for a long period, and which may be termed the middle period of their history, and was finally changed in the third period, for that of *Jews*. It is a remarkable, but nevertheless true coincidence, that just as the name of the nation varied in these three periods, the names of individuals changed in like manner, a cord to the different tendencies and characteristics of the times.

We may then properly consider the names of the first period, when the nation was called *Hebrews*. We are able during this period to see the whole process by which names were formed. Names are either *simple* or *compound* words, or words which arise from either of these kinds by *derivation*.

The simple names exist in great abundance, and their signification as to the mere word itself, is generally evident. For example: Adam, earth, red earth. Abel, breath, vanity. Aaron, lofty. Laban, white; Amos, strong. Ruben, a son. Ruth, friend of God. Noah, rest. Dorcas, a gazelle. Judah, praise. Mary, bitter. Jesse, wealth. Eve, life. Rachel, a ewe. Ruth, beauty. Isaac, laughter. Jacob, a supplanter. Job, afflicted. Deborah, a bee. Dan, a judge. Enos, a man. Esau, help.

Then we fall into the compound names: Daniel, a divine judge. Abiel, father of strength. Abner, father of light. Abraham, father of multitude. Abram, father of elevation. Aashel, made of God. Asaziah, helped of the Lord. Benjamin, son of my right hand. Bezaleel, in the shadow of God. Ebenezer, the stone of help. Eliab, God is my Father. Elijah, Jehovah is my God. Emanuel, God with us. Hesekiah, strength of the Lord. Ishabod, the glory hath departed. Israel, a soldier of God. Moses, drawn out of the water. It may not be uninteresting in closing this article, to give some of the proper names in common use among us. Albert, illustrious. Alexander, a defender of men. Alfred, good counsellor. Arthur, high, noble. Charles, strong, manly. Claudius, lame. David, beloved. Duncan, brown chief. Edward, guardian of property. Edwin, gainer of property. Erasmus, free. Frederick, abounding in peace. George, a land holder. Gilbert, peller, bright. Henry, the head of a house. James, a supplanter. John, gracious gift of God. Joseph, he shall add. Julius, soft haired. Lawrence, crowned. Lewis, bold warrior. Lucius, born at break of day. Luther, illustrious warrior. Martin, warlike. Miles, a soldier. Morgan, a dweller on the sea. Noel, born on Christmas day. Octavius, the eighth born. Oliver, an olive tree. Oscar, bounding warrior. Patrie, noble. Paul, little. Peter, a rock. Philip, a lover of horses. Richard, rich-hearted. Robert, bright in fame. Rufus, red haired. Samuel, asked of God. Stephen, a crown. Theodore, the gift of God. Thomas, a twin. Walter, ruling the host. William, helmet of resolution.

The feminine: Ada, happiness. Adeline, a princess. Agnes, chaste, pure. Alethea, truth. Almira, lofty, a princess. Amelia, busy, energetic. Angeline, or Angelie, lovely. Ann, Anne, Anna, Hannah, or Nancy, grace. Arabella, a fair altar. Betsey, Betty, Bess, or Elizabeth, worship of God. Blanch, white. Bridget, strength. Caroline, feminine of Carlos or Charles, strong, manly. Catharine, or Kathrine, pure. Chloë, blooming. Clara, light. Cora, maiden. Cordelia, warm hearted. Diana, Goddess. Dina, judged. Dorcas, a gazelle. Helen, or Elinor, Ella, Elan, Eleanor, or Leonora, light. Emma, Emeline, energetic. Eva, Eve, Eveline, or Eveline, life. Fannie, feminine of Frances, Florida, downy, blooming. Gertrude, a spear. Hester or Ester, a star. Hortense, a female gardener. Laura, a laurel. Lotitia, happiness. Margaret, pearl. Matilda, mighty battle. Melissa, a bee. Myra, who weeps. Ophelia, serpent. Olympia, heavenly. Phoebe, or Phoebe, pure. Priscilla, some what old. Rebecca, of enchanting beauty. Rhoda, or Rosa, a rose. Rosabel, or Rosabella, a fair rose. Rosalie, or Rosalia, a little blooming rose. Rosalina, beautiful as a rose. Rosamond, a horse. Roxana, dawn of day. Sarah, princess. Salina, parsley. Sophia, wisdom. Sophonia, of a sound mind. Susan, a lily. Theodosia, gift of God. Theresa, carrying cars of corn. Ursula, a she bear. Virginia, pure.

(Written for the Watchman.)
FEMALE EDUCATION.
BY
W. BEAUMONT CLARKSON.
sec. 7th.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

We have, in our previous section, attempted to show the importance of "FEMALE EDUCATION." Now, we will endeavor to prove the pre-eminence of certain branches of study, in the accomplishment of this end.

A writer on "Intellectual Improvement" says: "This is a day of improved education; new systems of teaching are devised; modes of instruction, choice of studies, adaptation of text books, the whole machinery of means, have been brought, in our day, under severe revision."

I will attempt to point out and urge the claims of those studies most efficacious and comprehensive in the education of females—those studies which bring and keep the mind under the greatest cultivation and discipline— which reach farthest, sink deepest, penetrate the heart and soul of the pupil, and impress her with a deep sense of the united attributes of the Supreme Being.

Such is the construction of the English language, owing to the many different nations who, during eighteen hundred years, have been instrumental in giving it the form it bears at present, that a thorough knowledge of our own language cannot by any possibility be acquired, unless a knowledge of the languages from which it is compounded, be obtained.

A large number of our oldest words are of German origin, nearly all of which are to be found in our translation of the bible. Almost all scientific terms are derived from Greek; two thirds of the words in daily use are derived from Latin and Italian, and besides those already in daily use from French, many are being adopted into our language, from time to time, from that popular tongue.

In fact, the literature of the present day so abounds in French words and phrases, that one loses much in a want of knowledge of the language (though I must say I object seriously to the introduction of French words and phrases into any literary English work, unless already anglicized) which can only be remedied by a careful course of study.

To study English literature, without the aid of the classics, is to lose one half of the beauty of sentiment, style, and delicate touches—the vigor, feeling, allusion and illustrative association is lost.

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A writer on "Intellectual Improvement" says: "This is a day of improved education; new systems of teaching are devised; modes of instruction, choice of studies, adaptation of text books, the whole machinery of means, have been brought, in our day, under severe revision."

I will attempt to point out and urge the claims of those studies most efficacious and comprehensive in the education of females—those studies which bring and keep the mind under the greatest cultivation and discipline— which reach farthest, sink deepest, penetrate the heart and soul of the pupil, and impress her with a deep sense of the united attributes of the Supreme Being.

Such is the construction of the English language, owing to the many different nations who, during eighteen hundred years, have been instrumental in giving it the form it bears at present, that a thorough knowledge of our own language cannot by any possibility be acquired, unless a knowledge of the languages from which it is compounded, be obtained.

A large number of our oldest words are of German origin, nearly all of which are to be found in our translation of the bible. Almost all scientific terms are derived from Greek; two thirds of the words in daily use are derived from Latin and Italian, and besides those already in daily use from French, many are being adopted into our language, from time to time, from that popular tongue.

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Contributions.

strength of the Lord. Ishabod, the glory hath departed. Israel, a soldier of God. Moses, drawn out of the water. It may not be uninteresting in closing this article, to give some of the proper names in common use among us. Albert, illustrious. Alexander, a defender of men. Alfred, good counsellor. Arthur, high, noble. Charles, strong, manly. Claudius, lame. David, beloved. Duncan, brown chief. Edward, guardian of property. Edwin, gainer of property. Erasmus, free. Frederick, abounding in peace. George, a land holder. Gilbert, peller, bright. Henry, the head of a house. James, a supplanter. John, gracious gift of God. Joseph, he shall add. Julius, soft haired. Lawrence, crowned. Lewis, bold warrior. Lucius, born at break of day. Luther, illustrious warrior. Martin, warlike. Miles, a soldier. Morgan, a dweller on the sea. Noel, born on Christmas day. Octavius, the eighth born. Oliver, an olive tree. Oscar, bounding warrior. Patrie, noble. Paul, little. Peter, a rock. Philip, a lover of horses. Richard, rich-hearted. Robert, bright in fame. Rufus, red haired. Samuel, asked of God. Stephen, a crown. Theodore, the gift of God. Thomas, a twin. Walter, ruling the host. William, helmet of resolution.

The feminine: Ada, happiness. Adeline, a princess. Agnes, chaste, pure. Alethea, truth. Almira, lofty, a princess. Amelia, busy, energetic. Angeline, or Angelie, lovely. Ann, Anne, Anna, Hannah, or Nancy, grace. Arabella, a fair altar. Betsey, Betty, Bess, or Elizabeth, worship of God. Blanch, white. Bridget, strength. Caroline, feminine of Carlos or Charles, strong, manly. Catharine, or Kathrine, pure. Chloë, blooming. Clara, light. Cora, maiden. Cordelia, warm hearted. Diana, Goddess. Dina, judged. Dorcas, a gazelle. Helen, or Elinor, Ella, Elan, Eleanor, or Leonora, light. Emma, Emeline, energetic. Eva, Eve, Eveline, or Eveline, life. Fannie, feminine of Frances, Florida, downy, blooming. Gertrude, a spear. Hester or Ester, a star. Hortense, a female gardener. Laura, a laurel. Lotitia, happiness. Margaret, pearl. Matilda, mighty battle. Melissa, a bee. Myra, who weeps. Ophelia, serpent. Olympia, heavenly. Phoebe, or Phoebe, pure. Priscilla, some what old. Rebecca, of enchanting beauty. Rhoda, or Rosa, a rose. Rosabel, or Rosabella, a fair rose. Rosalie, or Rosalia, a little blooming rose. Rosalina, beautiful as a rose. Rosamond, a horse. Roxana, dawn of day. Sarah, princess. Salina, parsley. Sophia, wisdom. Sophonia, of a sound mind. Susan, a lily. Theodosia, gift of God. Theresa, carrying cars of corn. Ursula, a she bear. Virginia, pure.

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